

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—where within its folds
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Gladly all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Renewed and blood-red the stripes forever gleam
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forehead—
dreams!

Blue-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried golden of the day; a shelter through the night!

Your Flag and my Flag! To every ear and stripe
The drum beat as we hear beat and life's sturdy pipe
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Glad glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

WILL LOOK AFTER DISABLED

International Printing and Pressmen's Union Has Plan for Rehabilitation of Soldier Members.

The International Printing and Pressmen's union has acquired 1,000 acres of land near Rogersville, Tenn., which will be used after the war as a rehabilitation academy for disabled soldiers who were former pressmen. There are approximately 4,516 pressmen serving in the United States army and the plan was proposed by George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's union, who spent considerable time with the American troops on the French battle front.

Situated in the Tennessee timber belt, practically all of the lumber used in the buildings has been cut from the acres on which the Pressmen's home is located. Aside from the academic department the equipment includes an up-to-date blacksmith shop, a sawmill, a wood-working plant and complete facilities for canning and stock raising. It is hoped to make the institution self-supporting.

ONE TRAINMAN HURT EVERY TEN MINUTES.

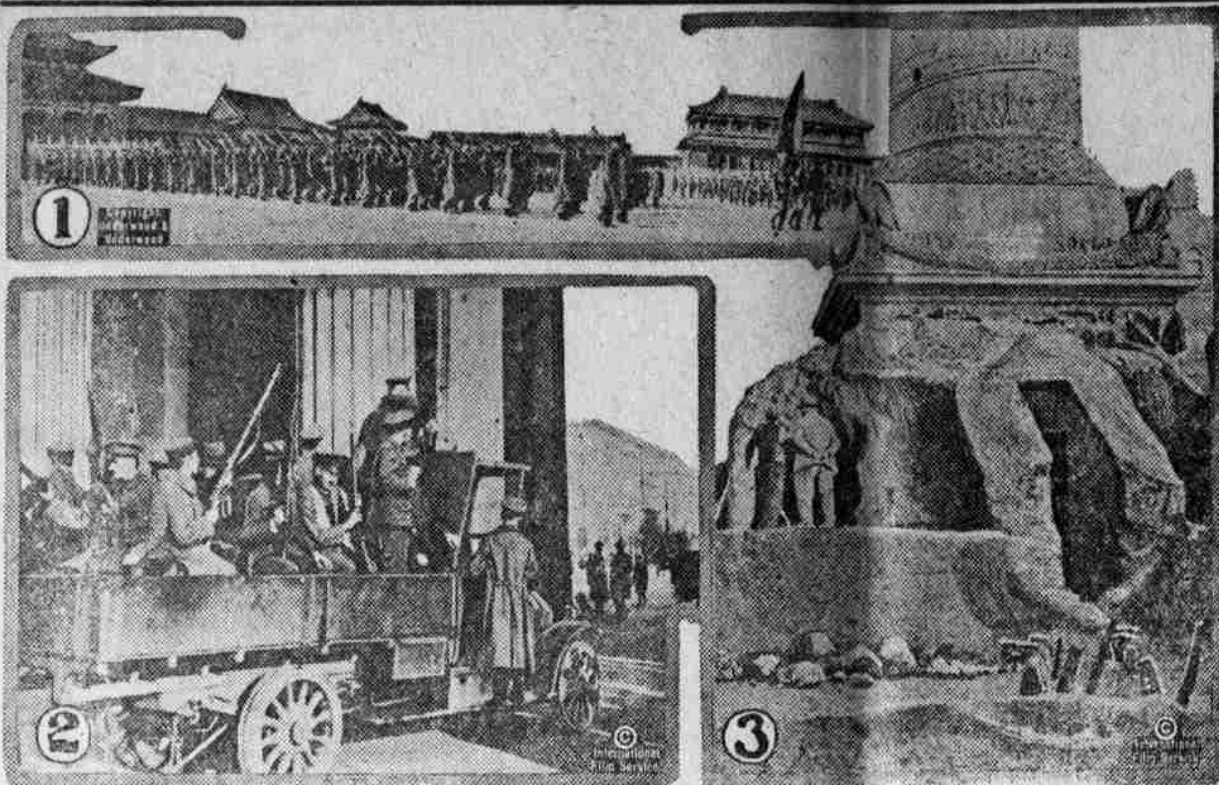
In train accidents during 1916 one railroad employee was killed every three and a half hours and one was injured every ten minutes. This ratio was so high that men interested in the promotion of safety made a careful study of the causes of accidents, and as a result, and with the federal railroad administration giving every assistance in its power, the railroad accidents during the present year are showing a notable decrease.

Yacht Strikes Rock; 270 Sailors Lost.

London.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht *Isolaire* off Stornoway, Scotland. The yacht had 300 sailors on board. They were on New Year's holiday leave. The vessel struck on the dangerous rocks known as "the Beasts of Heim," near Stornoway harbor, and only about 30 of them were saved. Many of these were terribly injured in their efforts to reach the shore. All the officers and crew of the *Isolaire* were lost.

Plenty of Food On Hand.

Washington.—Surplus food stocks in army warehouses will fill 80 per cent of the January requirements for all camps and cantonments in the United States. It was announced that only small additional purchases of stocks had been necessary, although some of the domestic surplus went overseas for troops in France.



1—American marines entering the Forbidden City in Peking on Thanksgiving day to celebrate the signing of the armistice. 2—Soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary government on guard in the courtyard of the imperial palace in Berlin. 3—Workmen removing the protecting sandbags and boards from the Vendôme column in Paris.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Spartans Start Civil War in Berlin and Many Fall in Street Fighting.

EBERT GOVERNMENT UPSET?

Disorders in Other Parts of Germany—Trotzky Makes Himself Dictator of Bolshevik Russia—Progress of Peace Conference in Paris—America Mourns Roosevelt's Death.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Believing themselves now strong enough to overthrow the Ebert government and gain control of Germany, the Spartans, led by Liebknecht, last week deliberately provoked civil war in Berlin. First they seized the arsenal and munition plants at Spandau and armed themselves, and then proceeded to attack the government buildings. Sanguinary fighting ensued, for the Ebert crowd was determined and was supported by many of the returned soldiers. Some of these were posted on the Brandenburg gate and at other strategic points with machine guns, grenades and flame projectors. After several hundred persons had been killed and many wounded, it was announced that the government forces had maintained the supremacy and had large bodies of troops concentrated in the city, ready to enter it. The chancellor, addressing great crowds outside his palace, bitterly denounced the Spartans for their "rascally behavior and insane policy" and promised that they would be suppressed.

At this point the independent socialists jumped into action, taking advantage of the crisis, and tried to force out the Ebert-Scheidemann crowd. A new revolutionary government was proclaimed, composed of independent socialists, with Ledebour, Liegmann and Tiek in control. This naturally did not satisfy Liebknecht, and he was said to be continuing his efforts to install a government of his own choosing. His followers were in possession of the royal stables and of police headquarters. Chief of Police Eichhorn, who is one of them, had ignored his dismissal by the people's commissioners. Radek, the bolshevik emissary from Russia, was advising the Spartans.

Dispatches coming as this is written say the Spartans were being strengthened by the accession of some of the troops and were holding the principal points in Berlin; that Gustav Noske, commander in chief of the Ebert government troops, was preparing to call new forces in to attempt to regain control of Berlin, and that a violent reaction by the more conservative elements was expected.

There were reports that the civil war was spreading to other parts of Germany and that violent uprisings were disturbing Bavaria and the Rhenish provinces. In Munich and Brunswick there were strikes and riots incited by the adherents of Liebknecht, stores being pillaged and several persons killed. The main strength of the Spartans, however, is in Berlin.

If any government can hold out until the national assembly has met and determined what the future of Germany shall be, it may be recognized by the allies as competent to enter into the peace negotiations and sign the treaty. That, of course, is its immediate aim, and that is what the Spartans are fighting against so strenuously.

The military commission of the allies sent to Berlin in connection with the carrying out of the terms of the armistice got mixed up in the ruction and, seeking protection, persuaded General Harries of the American army to raise the American flag over the Hotel Adlon, where the members were sheltered. A street mob threatened to storm the building if the flag were not lowered, and at the demand of the Ebert government this was done. Indignant patriots are assured by offi-

cialists at Washington that if the press reports are correct the Germans were well within their rights and that General Harries acted injudiciously. The war is not yet formally ended and the allies have no more right to raise one of their flags in an enemy city than would the Germans to fly their colors within the allied lines.

It begins to look as if Russia is to be left to her fate and to be called on to work out her own salvation or relapse into barbarism under the semblance of rule of the bolsheviks. Japan has announced that most of her troops will be withdrawn from Siberia. Great Britain declares that she will send no more men to Russian territory and that those now there are being recalled, and there is no reason to believe that the United States will increase her forces there. Indeed, some of our senators and congressmen are openly demanding that the Yanks be brought back from Russia at once instead of being left to fight the bolshevik armies in the snows of the Archangel region and along the Siberian railway.

Although they are still making considerable progress in the Baltic provinces and have captured Riga, from which the allied and German troops withdrew, the bolsheviks have not been doing so well toward the east. The Omsk government of loyal Russians grows stronger and asks recognition by the allied nations, with the right of representation at the peace conference. The Siberian and other factions have joined with it, asking Admiral Kolchak to accept their support for the salvation of Russia. The bolshevik government is having internal troubles, and a story came from Copenhagen to the effect that Trotzky had quarreled with Lenin and ordered his arrest, declaring himself dictator. Lenin, it is said, sought to effect a coalition with the moderates.

The conflict between Germany and Poland over the province of Posen may be settled without further fighting, for the two governments have opened negotiations for a peaceful understanding. But the Ruthenians, at latest reports, were determined to recover Lemberg and had surrounded that city, which was defended by a large force of Poles, including a division made up of women.

The Poles were driven out of Vilna by the bolsheviks, the defenders being without cannon and short of cartridges. The bolshevik troops at once began a massacre of the civilians. The Polish soldiers retreated to Lanasarova, where they were disarmed by the Germans and sent to Bialystok. There they were robbed by Germans and started for Polish territory.

Paderevski and Pilsudski are still trying to get together to form a government for Poland, knowing that dissension must end before the allies will help.

President Wilson returned to Paris from Italy, where he probably accomplished much in clearing up the situation concerning the disputed territory on the east coast of the Adriatic. It is said that opinion in Italy on this matter is divided, many of the people preferring to have peace rather than to insist on possession of the land that the Jugo-Slavs claim. It is likely a compromise can be reached in the peace congress without great difficulty.

Premier Lloyd George being detained in London, the preliminary conferences of the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers in Paris went over to this week, but Mr. Wilson had an important informal conference with Premier Orlando of Italy and the representatives of Japan.

President Poincaré named the following as the French delegates to the peace conference: Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Finance Minister Klotz, Jules Cambon and Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States. The French have submitted to other delegations a program for procedure by which the peace congress would take up matters in this order: A general agreement for the creation of a league of nations; the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war; the assessment of damages and indemnities and manner of payment; the conclusion of peace treaties with the central powers. The treaties, it is plain, must wait un-

til recognizable governments have been established in the central nations. If this were too long delayed it might become necessary for the allies to step in and help, though probably this would be done only as a last resort, and the United States might decline to have any active part in it.

The British government, it is understood, will urge that some kind of a general peace settlement be the first business of the conference, one of the important reasons for this being that it would permit an early demobilization of the army. Just now this is a serious matter for England, for last week there were many noisy demonstrations by troops who want to be released to return to civil life. The crews of the mine-sweeping trawlers also protested, and it was announced that hereafter the work of these men—mostly fishermen—would be done by volunteers. That no punishment was inflicted for the open breaking of discipline by the British soldiers is one of the significant signs of the times. In the United States there is similar discontent over the slowness and poor system of demobilization, but so far there have been no demonstrations.

Secretary Baker's pacifist soul is finding expression anew these days as the Yanks return from overseas. In various cases there have been efforts to organize receptions for these men in their home localities before their demobilization, so that their friends can see them parade and show them in a body how their gallant services are appreciated. Among these the case of the Blackhawk division and Chicago was notable. But the secretary of war seems to fear that such martial displays as are asked would tend toward militarism. He does not say so, but that is the way it looks.

A jury in Judge Landis' federal court in Chicago did a good job last week, finding Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, W. F. Kruse, J. Louis Engdahl and Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker guilty of sedition and disloyalty under the espionage act. The congressmen-elect from Milwaukee and his Socialist associates were active throughout the war in their efforts to obstruct the government's war program, and they now face terms in a federal prison and heavy fines. It may be that Berger will not be permitted to take his seat in the next congress, though this is uncertain, owing to his appeal from the verdict.

The allies are planning to mitigate the rigors of the blockade of the central powers in order to let in food, not for the Huns, but for Poland and the people of the Balkans and certain sections of Russia. Partial surveys of the food situation show that these regions are near starvation, the shortage of bread, meat and fats being especially serious. Most of the fats must be supplied by America. The German vessels required to send food to Europe will be available before long and Mr. Hoover, who is directing the relief work, is doing all in his power to hasten the supplies so sorely needed.

All other events of last week were overshadowed, so far as America was concerned, by the death of Colonel Roosevelt. Believed by his countless admirers to be the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln, he is admitted by those who disagreed with him to have been unexcelled in courageous patriotism and zeal for the welfare of his country and his countrymen. To eulogize one whose remarkable qualities and achievements were known to all the world seems superfluous. His passing evoked the sincere and universal grief of men and women in every rank of life. No pomp and circumstance marked his funeral—none was needed, for his glorious place in history and in the hearts of his fellow citizens is secure.

Another mighty good man passed away last week—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the department of the East. He was a West Pointer and had a distinguished career of forty years in the army, in the course of which he saw much fighting in Indian campaigns and in the Philippines. He trained the Seventy-seventh division for the war in Europe but was not physically fit for service at the front.

THE HABIT OF SAVING

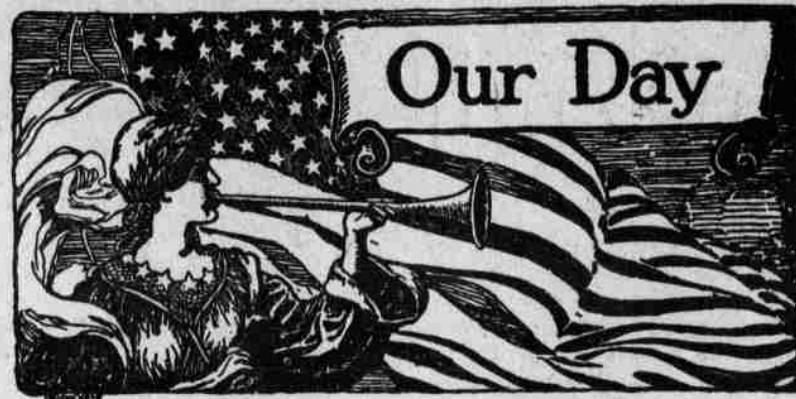
Having money is a matter of habit. Think of the things you spend money for, and you'll find you could save ten per cent of your wages, if you desired to. It isn't going without things you really need, but watching where you've been wasting. The habit of saving nickels and dimes in a Bank Account becomes automatic in a month or so, and you'll find it more fun than spending money. Say what you please about money, having it does give one the glad-to-be-alive feeling—for you can work better and enjoy life in a way you'll never know until you save.

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Our Day

by Wilbur D Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days of agony
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!